

DECATUR MORNING REVIEW.

VOL. VI NO. 182

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1890.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

THE CAPTAIN BLAMED.

THE FORT LA FRANCE DISASTER.
Further Particulars of the Calamity Received by Letter.

PORTLAND, Me., July 15.—H. J. Hamlin & Son, of this city, have received a letter from their representative at St. Pierre Martinique, dated June 27, and giving later particulars of the great disaster at Fort la France. The fire began about 7:30 p. m., June 22, spread rapidly before a high wind and by the following morning had ravaged along the sea shore from the western side of the Savannah to the Riviere Levassor. More than 1,700 buildings were destroyed, and with the exception of a very small portion the antique city of Fort la France is in ruins.

Thousands of People Perished.

Many people perished and twenty-five bodies have been recovered. Three quarters of the thickly populated area of the city is destroyed, and seven-eighths of the people numbering from 6,000 to 7,000 are homeless. The demand made upon the charity of those who are spared has reduced them to almost the same state of destitution. Money must be had immediately or the distress at Fort la France will become absolute starvation. Gaudoupe has sent the steamer Aloyon laden with food. The bank of Gepe has remitted 5,000 francs as the first installment of a relief fund from the sister Isle. The letter makes an appeal for help to generate Americans.

ALGER FOR PRESIDENT.

What Hon. James F. Joy, of Detroit, Has to Say.

NEW YORK, July 15.—"Gen. Alger is a candidate for the presidency in 1892, and will go to the Republican convention backed by a solid delegation from Michigan," said the Hon. James F. Joy, of Detroit, at the Fifth Avenue hotel, to reporter. Mr. Joy was asked:

"Has Gen. Alger formally announced his candidacy?"

"Yes, he is an open candidate, and there is no secret about it. In making the statement that he is a candidate I can not put it strongly."

"Then Gen. Alger is not trying to conceal his desire to be nominated in 1892?"

"No, I. A. He is not that kind of a man. There is nothing secret about him. His friends have openly declared for him, and he does not object. Indeed, he is with his friends."

The Clock Makers' Strike.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The clock makers' conference almost reached a settlement Tuesday morning, but the manufacturers withdrew. The point upon which the fight was made was that the non-union employees should become union men. The representatives of the strikers demanded that the men should be discharged. Then if they joined the union they could be taken back if there was room. The manufacturers had no objections to their employees becoming union members, but they refused to discharge them. The committee is still quibbling over this point.

Fatal Railway Disaster.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15.—A West Shore freight train ran into a freight train on the W. N. Y. and P. at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, which was standing on a side track with the engine across the West Shore line. Engineer Walter Harris, of Fort Erie, and Fireman Collopy, of Hinsdale, both of the West Shore train, jumped when they saw the approaching danger. The engineer was instantly killed, and the fireman received injuries from which he died at the city hospital here at 9 o'clock. The engines were badly wrecked.

"Hold her to the Wisconsin shore."

A Last Shriek of Despair.

The pilot stuck to his post nobly, but the vessel in veering round caught the wind on her beam, and, after a momentary struggle, careened bottom upward.

The steamer was shipwrecked. Words can not adequately depict the struggle of the multitude that precipitated into the seething currents into which the usually peaceful lake had been lashed by the fury of the wind. The hatches had not been fastened down, as was reported, and the people in the cabin rushed on deck. Many of them jumped from the deck to the barge and three swam ashore. After the boat turned over the tow-ropes were cut and the two vessels drifted apart. From the water scores of women and children sent up a last agonizing shriek of despair as the angry flood closed over them."

The New Croton Aqueduct.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The new Croton aqueduct was opened Monday. It is somewhat over thirty-three miles long. In round figures it will cost \$25,000,000 when completed. The flowing capacity of the new aqueduct is 318,000,000 gallons a day. The area of the water-shed is about 332 square miles. When all is completed the total storage capacity will be about 637,000,000 gallons. The water will be allowed to run into the Central Park reservoir until the latter is full and will then be shut off until all the repairs are completed.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Time of Congress Occupied with Them.

SUNDAY CIVIL IN THE SENATE,

And Thus Appropriating Money for Additional Clerical Force in the Pension Office in the House—A Change to Be Made in the Rules of the Senate—St. Louis and Her Census—Other Capital Notes of Interest.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15.—The senate Tuesday morning passed senate bill granting to the state of Washington a section of public land for a soldiers' home and as a training ground for the state militia. The senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, the first item being one of \$200,000 for surveying the public lands, the committee recommending an increase to \$600,000. Gorham explained the amendment stating that the object was to throw open to settlement the lands intended by the act of 1888 to be reserved for irrigation. The lands reserved for reservoir and canal sites heretofore located or selected, it was provided in another amendment, should remain segregated and reserved from future settlement.

Major Powell, director of the geological survey, estimates that these lands aggregate 1,200,000 square miles and they could not be used except by the utilization of the water for irrigation purposes, and that if these lands were open to settlement they would be seized by organized companies.

On the other hand, he (Gorham) realized the injury that would be done to the community by keeping those lands closed to settlement.

Edward Cooper, of the firm, left Monday for Europe, it is said, to confer with Mr. Hewitt. The Knights and Amalgamated association have secretly organized the works, which have been non-union for years. The mills are stockpiled with orders and have been running day and night.

THE WRECK ON THE MONON.

A Dozen Passengers Injured, Some It Is Thought, Fatally.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 15.—At 8:15, as the local freight on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago was going down Smithville hill it came in collision with the accommodation from French Lick. The accommodation was demolished and several freight cars smashed. A dozen passengers were injured, some fatally.

Conductor Win Brown, in the baggage car, was crushed among the trunks he was hardly recover; Grant Johnston, of the Monon office in Chicago, head and back crushed, very dangerously injured; Billy Mitchell, of Indianapolis, conductor of the Air Line, wrist broken; Henry Whittell, engineer, dangerously hurt in back; James Meyers, engineer on the accommodation, cut in the head and face.

Another Sensation.

A sensation was also created by Sir H. De Burgh Lawson, who presided. In his address he startled the audience by declaring that he was opposed to prayer at opening of the sessions of the congress, and proceeded to give his reasons, causing much consternation among the clergymen and religious people present.

He said religion teaches us to love our enemies, but the first thing the parent does is to place the oldest boy into the army, where he is taught to run his enemy through with a bayonet. His conclusion was that other religion or its exponents were a

Not So Badly Injured.

Mrs. Patton of Smithville, Englehardt, Hendrickson of the freight, Jeff Robertson (the brakeman), Everett Foster and wife of Worthington, Ada Pearson of Bedford, David Warren of Bloomington, Charles Marvin (conductor of freight), William Bagley of Roli, Thos. Andrews of Bloomington, Alex. Waths of Bloomington, and Kate Taft of Indianapolis were all more or less injured.

A Victory for the Wabash.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Canadian Pacific railroad will now get an entrance into Chicago if, as is claimed by the Chicago and Western Indiana, that is the purpose of the Wabash road in interfering with its use of the Western Indiana tracks from Chicago to Hammond. Judge Tuley delivered an opinion in the Wabash's suit against the Western Indiana, his decision being in favor of the Wabash and against the Western Indiana. He directed the entry of an order perpetually enjoining the latter from terminating a lease to the Wabash for the use by that road of its tracks and depot facilities.

The Chicago Stock Yards.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has, it is announced, gained control of the Chicago stock yards. Monday the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards company was incorporated here with a capital stock of \$13,000,000, of which \$5,000 is paid in. The principal incorporators are W. J. Sewell, of the Pennsylvania railroad, and John Hoey, of the Adams Express company. The business of the company is to buy and sell and otherwise deal in the capital stock of the Chicago Union Stock Yards and Transit company.

A Protest from Jews.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15.—The Polish and Russian Jews of this city held a large mass-meeting at Blumberg's hall to protest against the abuses and outrages to which the newly emigrated Jews have been frequently subjected. Several vigorous speeches were made and resolutions were adopted relating their grievances and demanding justice from the courts and protection from the police. A committee of five was appointed to carry out the sense of the meeting.

In a Transition State.

SENATOR STEWART admits that the figures appear to be against Nevada, but says the explanation lies in the fact that Nevada is now in a transition state, from a mining to an agricultural community, and that if given a fair chance she will in time become as populous as any of her sister states. There is no method of getting rid of Nevada, because there is no provision in the constitution by which either the senate or the house, or both, can eject a state after it has once been admitted to the union.

Revoked the Order.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15.—Secretary Tracy has formally revoked the orders of the United States steamer Essex, which was to have conveyed the remains of the late inventor Ericsson to Sweden. While much pressure was brought to bear upon him to send one of the new cruisers on this mission, the secretary did not decide to revoke the orders of the Essex until Monday night. The new cruisers Baltimore and Philadelphia are now under consideration for this mission, and, although no assignment will be made for several days, it is believed that the Baltimore will be selected.

An Inhuman Mother's Statement.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15.—Mrs. Williams, who last week killed her two children, has made a statement in which she said she cut the children's throats with a razor, and then set fire to the house. She said she wanted to join her husband who was killed a few weeks ago, and did not want to leave her children. She says she intended to cut the throat of her boy, Victor, but did not dare as he was stronger.

Suicide of a Former Minister.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—A special to the Express from Olean, N. Y., says: John Lindsay, aged about 50 years, an employee of the Pierce tannery, fired three bullets from a revolver into his head, one from each side and the third into his mouth. It is stated that several years ago, before he became addicted to drink, Lindsay was a Methodist minister but fell from grace. He died immediately after the shooting.

A Bad Place to Start Business.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 15.—The people of the little village of Leland, in Winneshiek county, are greatly excited over the prospect of the establishment of an "original package" house, and have passed resolutions that any person going into the business shall be "tarred and feathered and cowdied from town." The passers of the resolution pledged their honor that it should be enforced.

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SLATE LANE.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15.—The Mexican government has ample evidence that the Mexican land and colonization company, an English concern, inspired the recent plot to seize Los Angeles, California, and may confiscate the 23,000,000 acres of land which the company owns in various Mexican states.

A Change in the Rules.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15.—The senate Republican caucus by a large majority agreed that a change should be made in the senate rules to make it possible to limit debate and pass the federal election bill. The form of the change was not agreed upon.

The Minneapolis Census.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 15.—Superintendent Porter, acting under the advice of the attorney general, has ordered a recount of one of the census districts in the city of Minneapolis.

A Guilty Couple Punished.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.—Another victim of the Lake Gervais cyclone is dead. It is Mrs. John Clark, whose home at Little Canada was wrecked. Her left arm was torn off and her lung exposed. She died in great agony. A silver pierce her husband just above the heart, and though he hovered between life and death it is thought he has a chance to recover. The house of Robert Baumgardner near by was also completely wrecked, but the family escaped by going into the cellar.

Murder Keeps an Old Feud.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., July 15.—C. L. and T. P. Hudlestons, brothers, were shot and killed near here Saturday night by a coyote or skunk while sleeping on the ground. His three companions, who were also bitten, have since died. Dr. Gibler inculpated the coyote, though somewhat doubtful whether his case comes properly before the treatment.

Three Out of Four Drowned.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 15.—The yacht Marion of South Boston, from Rye Beach to Pigeon Cove, struck a rock and was sunk. The crew of four got into the tender, which was swamped several times, and three of them were drowned.

Was Over a Century Old.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 15.—Mrs. Nancy Goodrich died at Bloomfield Sunday, aged 110 years. Her health was good until

MUST I HAVE THE SCALE SIGNED.
Nearly 2,000 Men Quit Work at Mr. Hewitt's Iron Mills.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—Between 1,900 and 2,000 iron workers quit work in the New Jersey steel and iron mills, owned by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New York city, because of the refusal of the firm to sign the Amalgamated Iron Workers' association scale of wages and recognize that labor organization. A week ago last Friday the heaters in the twelve inch room struck against certain rules and asked Superintendent Stokes to sign the amalgamated scale of wages. The superintendent said he had no power to sign, but took the scale and promised to present it to the proper authorities. He expressed the belief that it would be all right and the men returned to work.

Resolved to Go to Work.

The men waited several days and Monday finally asked the superintendent if the scale had been signed and were told that it had not. Then they refused to go to work and at a subsequent meeting resolved not to go to work until the scale had been signed. Mr. Hewitt is traveling abroad for his health and there is no one here who can authoritatively sign the scale. Edward Cooper, of the firm, left Monday for Europe, it is said, to confer with Mr. Hewitt.

LONDON, July 15.—The address delivered by David Dudley Field at the opening of the universal peace congress Monday, created a veritable sensation, both in respect of the manner of the speaker and the matter of his speech. Field cited the United States as a most conspicuous example of sovereign powers living together in perfect peace and harmony, and ascribed their entirely amicable relations to the principle of arbitration vested in the general government so universally accepted as to render resort to it most infrequent.

A Hopeful Sign.

He regarded the modern willingness of powers to submit their disputes to arbitration as one of the most hopeful signs of an era of peace. He honored the wisdom which had directed the settlement of the African dispute between England and Germany, a settlement which had set an example for the world. During the century, he said, 16 shillings of each pound sterling of national debt throughout the civilized world had been expended in the maintenance of armies and the prosecution of wars.

Another Sensation.

A sensation was also created by Sir H. De Burgh Lawson, who presided. In his address he startled the audience by declaring that he was opposed to prayer at opening of the sessions of the congress, and proceeded to give his reasons, causing much consternation among the clergymen and religious people present.

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FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Terrible Experience at Sea.

LONDON, July 15.—The ship Inch Cape Rock, Capt. Arnould, from San Francisco Feb. 24 for Queenstown, encountered a hurricane on April 12 in latitude 55° south, longitude 83° west. Her forecastle and cabin were thoroughly gutted, the sky-light was destroyed and three life-boats were lost. Her wheel, wheel-house, chronometer, compasses, charts and papers were all destroyed, and her bulkheads started. The vessel was submerged on the 13th for several minutes, and on her beam ends for sixty hours. The cargo was shifted and the main deck constantly swept by tremendous seas. It was necessary to jettison 1,000 bags of wheat to right the ship. On April 17 the ship Kilbrannan, Capt. McCullum, from Calcutta to Demerara, supplied her with stores and implements.

Protest Against the McKinley Bill.

LONDON, July 15.—At Sheffield the mayor of that city presided over a meeting attended by 18,000 persons, its object being to protest against the McKinley tariff bill as seriously affecting Sheffield's manufacturing interests. During the meeting a master cutler proposed and the president of the chamber of commerce seconded a resolution calling upon the government to take protective measures against the McKinley tariff bill, which, it was stated, threatened to become the means of destroying Sheffield's trade with America. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

England Has a Twist on France.

LONDON, July 15.—The English cabinet has discovered that the same agreement which bound England and France to respect the independence of Zanzibar also required the two countries not to interfere with the independence of Madagascar. Notwithstanding this, France has violated the agreement by establishing a protectorate over Madagascar against the consent of the native rulers, and England, it is claimed, has an equal right to establish a protectorate over Zanzibar.

A Wealth

MORNING REVIEW

Decatur, Illinois.

EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

THE REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.,
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R. E. PRATER, President.
JERRY DONAHUE, Secy. & Treas.
J. P. DRENNAN, General Manager.

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at the office.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State Ticket.

For United States Senator,
JOHN M. PALMER.

For State Treasurer, EDWARD S. WILSON
For Sup't. Pub. Instruction, HENRY RAAB
For Trustee, Illinois (N. W. GRAHAM,
University, RICH D. MORGAN)

Judicial Ticket.

For Clerk Supreme Court, E. A. SNIVELY
For Clerk Appellate Court, GEO. W. JONES

Congressional Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMAN,
OWEN SCOTT.

THE CONQUEST OF THE NORTH.

Democrats May Vote, but They Shall Not
be Represented.

Congressional Vote 1855.

State.	Rep.	Dem.	Un.
Oregon	124 613	117 739	—
Connecticut	74 584	74 000	—
Iowa	210 598	170 807	—
Illinois	370 238	348 275	—
Michigan	238 370	213 450	—
Minnesota	142 492	104 385	—
Massachusetts	183 800	151 856	—
Nebraska	108 425	80 559	—
New York	648 750	626 757	—
New Jersey	144 344	151 493	—
Pennsylvania	416 064	399 465	—
Rhode Island	528 091	449 633	—
Wisconsin	21 968	17 530	—
Total	3 356 300	3 074 155	—
14 States Poll 6 460 564 votes.			
14 States Elect 173 Congressmen.			
3 285 369 Republican votes elect 128			
3 074 165 Democratic votes elect 47			
312 234 Democratic votes elect 79			
319 62 votes elect a Republican.			
65 408 votes elect a Democrat.			
The gerrymander is more effective than a shotgun.			

BLUE FOR NEW ENGLAND

MR. MILLS INTERPRETS THE MCKINLEY BILL TO HER.

The Bill Lays Heavier Burdens on New
England's Industries, Increases the Price
of Her Food and Makes Her Raw Ma-
terials Dearer.

Hon. Roger Q. Mills has an article in
the June Forum on "New England and
the New Tariff Bill," in which he cham-
pions the cause of New England against
McKinley and the "congressional pesti-
lence" which the latter has created.

Mills sees in the McKinley bill a great
menace to New England manufacturers;
it serves on them a notice to quit as re-
gards many forms of manufacturing.
New England had but few voices in con-
gress to speak for her interests on the
tariff question; and the pugnacious Texan
comes to her rescue in a way that will be
welcomed by hundreds of her manufac-
turers who are petitioning congress in
vain for the very measures that he advo-
cates in this article.

Many men in New England have felt
for some years that her supremacy in the
manufacturing industries of the country
is waning. James Russell Lowell has
cast a prophetic look into the future of
his beloved New England, and the things
he saw in store for her were not pleasant
to tell.

The Texas congressman calls attention
to the peculiar situation of New Eng-
land—north, east and south the tariff
wall—only the west open to her. But
her population has moved west and
south, and has taken the manufacturing
spirit and skill into those parts of our
land. Manufacturers are developing in
those regions with wonderful rapidity,
and they have a tariff wall of freight
charges serving as protection against the
New Englander. Distance does for her
what the national tariff laws do for the
foreigner.

The position of New England is pecu-
liar to herself; no other part of the coun-
try is so situated. The materials which
she must have for her mills to man-
ufacture are not produced within her
own limits. She does not produce wool,
cotton, flax, hemp, silk, coal, ores, and
many other things which she must have
or go out of business. A great part of
the food upon which her people subsist
must be brought over long lines of rail-
way, and the freight charges must be
paid by the consumers. The chief neces-
saries of life are more expensive to her
people than to those of the west and
south, from whom she procures them.
Evidently she cannot buy her raw ma-
terials from them, pay cost of transpor-
tation back to the producers, and sell in
competition with local rivals. She can-
not import hides from west of the Miss-
issippi river, manufacture them into
leather, and then transport the leather
back to the west, and sell it in competi-
tion with the manufacturers of Chicago
and St. Louis.

But what can New England do? She
cannot farm—her lands are exhausted.
Many of her farms are deserted. In the south
and west the lands are new and fertile.
Her forests have disappeared, and she
has no mineral resources. She is abso-
lutely restricted to manufacturing. She
must live by manufactures, or "go west
and grow up with the country." With
rivals at home and abroad calculating
closely every item of advantage over
her, she must "lay aside every weight
and run the race."

In labor she has the advantage of her
competitors; in the cost of raw materials
she is at a great disadvantage; and this
burden she must unload. To continue to
carry it is to abandon the contest and to
contract the circle of her trials. With
few raw materials she can damage many
competitors which now feel secure.

But to secure these advantages there
is work for her to do—and work at once.
She should demand the removal of taxes
from all fibers, coal, ores, and all metals
not sufficiently advanced in manufac-
ture to go into immediate consumption,
such as pig iron, bloom, billets, rods, copper,
brass, lead and zinc, all oils and
dyes; in short, she should insist on
being allowed to purchase her materials
as cheaply as her rivals. Then, having
the advantage over them all in the cheap-
ness of her labor, she would take from
her competitors every market which she
and they could reach at the same cost of
transportation.

But what does the McKinley bill say
to all this? It simply reverses the ad-
vantages pointed out here. It transfers
some of the most important articles from
the free to the dutiable list, and on some
of them it imposes very heavy duties.
Further, it increases the duties on all
food products, a great part of which
New England must buy from other re-
gions. The duty on wool is increased
from an average rate of 3d to an average
rate of 40 per cent. Camel's hair, which
is now free, and of which we import
6,000,000 pounds, is taxed 12 cents per
pound, which is equivalent to 77 per
cent. Nearly one-half of the whole im-
portation is used in the state of Massa-
chusetts. Mica is taken from the free
list and taxed 35 per cent.

The duties are increased on the follow-
ing materials consumed in New England
manufactures: Ingots, bloom, billets,
and sheets of steel; quicksilver, gold leaf,
flax tow; extracts of logwood, sumac
and hemlock; dyewoods, glue, glycerine,
linseed and olive oils, caustic potash,
ground sumac and sulphate of soda.

These increased duties will enhance the
cost of the finished products and render
New England manufacturers less able

to compete for the market. The cost of
living, too, will be increased, for many
important food products will bear heavier
duties.

But there is another aspect of the case
which deserves serious attention. The
new tariff bill will vastly reduce im-
ports; this will necessitate reduced ex-
ports, and this reduction of exports will
bear heaviest upon our farmers, who are
the chief customers of New England's
mills. The condition of our farmers is
already far from gratifying; but when
their condition is made still worse by the
operation of this bill, New England will
feel this at every nerve; for the welfare
of the American farmer means the
welfare of New England. The farmer must
be prosperous in order to insure the
prosperity of the manufacturing classes; but
the farmer cannot prosper if his foreign
market is put in jeopardy.

When western and southern farmers
fall, New England will fall with them.
She has the fate of both in her keeping.
It remains to be seen whether she will
help those who are trying to help her, or
whether she will continue to amuse her-
self in aiding Pennsylvania iron masters
to build Chinese wall around her de-
serted factories.

— Hammond.

Special Correspondence to THE REVIEW.

F. O. Holcomb has invested in Decatur
property. A wise move.

Nelson Williams has sold to George Hig-
gin's his famous mare, "Nellie."

Mrs. Frank Giri and daughter are visit-
ing at her home in Christian county.

A little girl of William Kizer's is ill with
rheumatism.

John R. Patrick went to Atwood Satur-
day on business.

Garret Cunningham made a business trip
to Decatur Friday.

M. Wilson, of Lintner, was here last
week buying corn.

William Wortham, of Tuscola, visited
relatives here last Sunday.

T. J. Kizer's brother-in-law from Decatur
was visiting him last week.

W. A. Dixon, teacher at Long Creek, is
spending vacation at home.

The nicest way we ever saw is being put
up here and is yielding well.

We noticed W. A. Barnes, of Decatur,
in our village again last Monday.

A couple of sisters of Mrs. Wallace Mer-
rill are visiting her here this week.

Mrs. Malone, of Oregon, was visiting her
daughter, Mrs. Merrill, last week.

James Gentry is afflicted with lung dis-
ease, and is becoming very feeble.

George Crowder, our harness maker, had
business at Terre Haute last week.

Michael Gray is having his residence re-
paired and fixed up in good shape.

Some of the farmers here are having their
sheep sheared, and it is proving to be bet-
ter than was expected.

Last Friday Mrs. John A. Kins was badly
crippled by a cow striking her on the hip
with her head. Luckily the cow had been
dehorned.

William Law, formerly of Decatur, went
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spending vacation at home.

The nicest way we ever saw is being put
up here and is yielding well.

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in our village again last Monday.

A couple of sisters of Mrs. Wallace Mer-
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Mrs. Malone, of Oregon, was visiting her
daughter, Mrs. Merrill, last week.

James Gentry is afflicted with lung dis-
ease, and is becoming very feeble.

George Crowder, our harness maker, had
business at Terre Haute last week.

Michael Gray is having his residence re-
paired and fixed up in good shape.

Some of the farmers here are having their
sheep sheared, and it is proving to be bet-
ter than was expected.

Last Friday Mrs. John A. Kins was badly
crippled by a cow striking her on the hip
with her head. Luckily the cow had been
dehorned.

William Law, formerly of Decatur, went
relatives here last Sunday.

T. J. Kizer's brother-in-law from Decatur
was visiting him last week.

W. A. Dixon, teacher at Long Creek, is
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The nicest way we ever saw is being put
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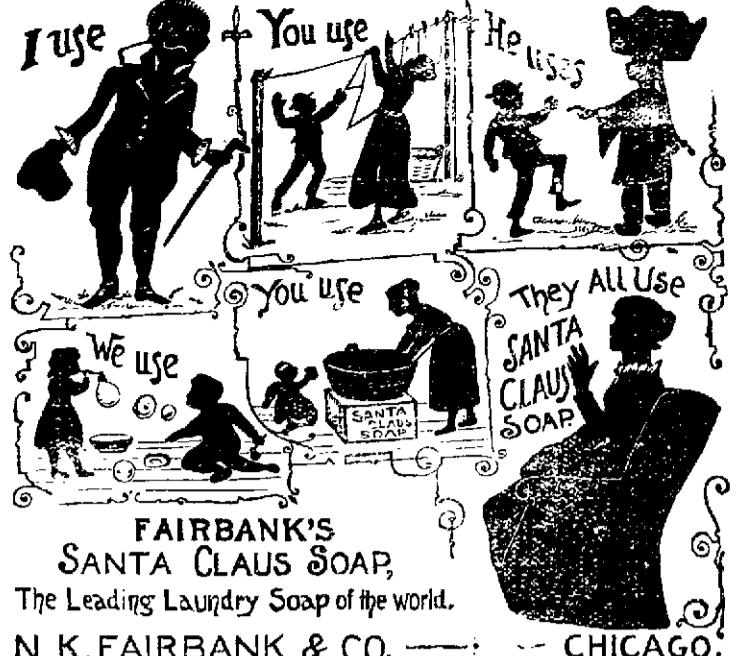
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FAIRBANK'S
SANTA CLAUS SOAP,
The Leading Laundry Soap of the world.

N.K. FAIRBANK & CO.

CHICAGO.

JOHN G. CLOYD,

GROCER,

144 E. Main, Decatur.

Telephone 38.

WOOD & WISWELL

White Front drug Store.

Everything the Finest.

SIGN :- REVOLVING :- LIGHTS

285 North Water Street.

MORNING REVIEW

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1890.

MATTERS OF FACT.

The office of the Decatur Electric railway is 621 North Main.

Ice cream every day at Phillip's restaurant, 114 North Water.

Everything in toilet goods and at bottom prices at Irwin's pharmacy.

Whipped cream soda, sold only at Irwin's.

Whipped cream is nutritious and refreshing.

Go to Blank & Grass if you want wall paper, window shades or picture frames.

Finest chocolate ice cream soda at Irwin's pharmacy, southwest corner P. O. block.

Special bargains in summer millinery at Miss E. Williams, south side of city park.

FANS, a large assortment suitable for opera or ordinary use at Linn & Scruggs.

Blank & Grass are headquarters for wall paper, window shades, painter and artist supplies.

1,000 mounted shades in plain and with rich dade, at 25c and 35c, at Linn & Scruggs.

Bachman Bros. will sell you a baby buggy for cash or on time. The finest, largest line in the city.

Linn & Scruggs are sole agents for the "Celebrated" "Centemeri" kid gloves. See advertisement.

Nice line of hair goods, also Hollywood art embroidery cloth. Something new at Miss Williams, 305 south side park.

If you want the best flour in the city, use the White Flour and White Bread. Manufactured by the Hatfield Milling company.

Headquarters for window shades; 1,000 full complete mounted shades, plain and with dade, 25c and 35c, at Linn & Scruggs.

Call on E. W. Chandler, in Tabernacle building, and have your shoes repaired in a way that will make them as good as new and much easier.

Mr. Hubbell's entire stock of fine spectacles at Post's jewelry store to be closed out at half price. Perfect fit guaranteed.

155 Merchant street.

The only place that you can get a genuine bargain in watches is at Post's jewelry store. A fine and complete stock to select from. 158 Merchant street.

Country people, while you are here for the races take time to call at Prescott's music store and see the bargains in all kinds of instruments and sheet music.

The Mohawk Club will give a dance at Brennenman's hall, Thursday, July 17th. The full Opera House orchestra has been employed. Everybody invited. Tickets 50 cents.

If you want your rooms papered in short order, remember that Blank & Grass have a large force of paper hangers at their command, which can do your work with neatness and dispatch.

We guarantee our Rice Coil Spring Vehicles to be the easiest riding in the world. If after six weeks trial the Rice Coil Spring is not found to be the easiest riding spring you ever used, we will exchange for any other style.

THE SPENCER & LEHMAN CO.

Smith's Bell Ringers and Pantomime company are here for the summer. Can furnish first class refined entertainments for lodges, churches, G. A. R. societies, etc. For particulars and terms, address, Will L. and Charles E. Smith, P. O. Box 337 Decatur, Illinois.

A family in Kankakee county is doing well. The increase for one day recently was one baby, a litter of nine pigs, a fine colt and two swans of does. Everybody getting along nicely.

The first car load of new wheat received in Chicago this season, arrived Thursday afternoon at Forty-Seventh street yards, from Sparland, Ill. The grains are large, and in many respects superior to that received later in the season.

The state board of agriculture have issued warrants for \$100 each to 80 county and other agricultural societies, this being the amount appropriated by the state to such societies as have complied with the law by making their annual report and application for the appropriation.

Pana has made a remarkable growth since 1880. Then she had 3,000, and now she has 5,079. Two-thirds of this increase has occurred within the last four years. Pana now has over 2,000 more population than Taylorville. Her numerous coal mines have helped Pana very materially increase the population and wealth.

Daniel Sapp a well known stock breeder of Pekin, has sold Miss Bemis, by Mantrino Patchen, No. 55, with a Billy Wilkes breeding colt by her side, to W. R. Hause.

Burlington Route.

But one night from Burlington to Denver "The Burlington's Number One" daily vestibule express leaves Chicago at 1 p. m. and arrives at Denver at 6:30 p. m. the next day. Quicker time than by any other route.

Direct connection with this train from Peoria. Additional express trains, making as quick time as those of any other road from Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Atchison, Kansas City, Houston, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

Coal for Cash Only.

Burlington coal delivered to any part of the city, also for sale to team trade at my yard, 628 North Main street. All orders must be accompanied with the cash or paid on delivery.

E. L. MARTIN,
628 North Main street.

Phone No. 433.

Sand and Gravel for Sale.

Good gravel and sand delivered to any part of the city. Telephone 850, or leave orders at Martin's coal office, 628 North Main street.

Special.

Take meals and board at Combs' restaurant. Best appointed place in the city.

Everything first-class. Opposite Grand Opera House, 139 South Water street.

During July and August

Seville's Easy Payment furniture house will be closed in the evening except on Saturday evening.

The Campmeeting.

Manager Smith got from Chicago yester-

day morning, where, among other speak-

ers, he engaged the services of Mrs. St. John, of Kansas, for the National Prohibition campmeeting, to be present during the 11 days. The New Era of Springfield, O., and The Lever, of Chicago, will be there. They will send representatives to the meeting.

Smith says it will be the biggest that has been held.

The Campmeeting.

Mr. Flint's Remedy, in catarrh and epi-

lepsy, as once causes the spasms to vanish,

and when taken as directed, prevents the recurrence of others. Descriptive treatise with each bottle; or address Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Spasms—Epilepsy.

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TO : THE : TRADE

< 500 >

FRENCH SATIN NEGLIGE SHIRTS,
The Best Hot Weather Shirt in the Market
Just Received at

B. STINE CLOTHING CO.

HEADQUARTERS for all Kinds of HOT
WEATHER CLOTHING and Gent's Furnishing
Goods.

KEEP :: COOL.

WE CLOSE OUR STORE AT 6 P. M.

EXCEPT SATURDAY NIGHTS

OUR ASSORTMENT

Of Summer clothing, thin Pongee, silk, mohair; alpaca and
serges in coats and vests and suits, black cheviots, Light cheviots and worsteds.

OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Big stock to select from in two and three piece suits, boys' suits 10 to 18 years, long pants at very low prices.

SEE OUR SUMMER CLOTHING

Silk, mohair and alpaca coats and vests, silk madras, s
flannel and percale shirts, black pongee shirts.

Novelties in men and boys' straw hats

OTTENHEIMER & CO.

Decatur Leading One-Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.
EAST MAIN STREET.

THE CLOSING out SALE

ABEL'S CARPET HOUSE

Will continue daily until every article of Carpets is sold. Don't be misled. Never mind other quotations; come and get the choice new styles at prices lower than ever offered.

ABEL'S CARPET HOUSE

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY
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REAL ESTATE,
REAL ESTATE,
REAL ESTATE.

LOAN AND
LOAN AND
LOAN AND

INSURANCE AGENT,
INSURANCE AGENT,
INSURANCE AGENT.

Second floor over Milliken's Bank Building,
Decatur, Illinois.

A. O. BOLEN,

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE
AND LOANS OFFICE,
OVER MILLIKEN'S BANK,
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

If you want bargains in lots I have some, it is
to buy a house and lot I have some bargains.
I have a few houses and lots on monthly
payments. Money to loan on city property
and see me, no trouble to show you why.
I have to offer, if you want all your
property in safety and I will sell for you.
If you want to trade I can give you a
shop; have property of all kinds for sale or
trade.

MORNING REVIEW

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1890.

YOURSELF AND OTHERS

Local news on first page.
George Mueller has gone to Salt Lake City.

Henry Flood, of Stuttgart, Ark., is in Decatur.

Frank Harpstrite left yesterday for a visit at St. Louis.

Miss Gladie Hays has returned from a visit at Peoria.

David Logan left last night for a visit at Lancaster, Ky.

Rev. G. E. Springer left last night for a visit at Denver.

A. F. Koss came down yesterday morning from Chicago.

Mrs. R. J. Morthland left yesterday for a visit at Nevada, Mo.

J. C. Hostetter looked after business yesterday at Taylorville.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Davis, of Niantic, were in the city yesterday.

L. M. Murphy and wife returned yesterday from a visit at Sullivan.

Misses Nesbitt and Pierce of Springfield are guests of Mrs. I. O. Elyman.

Lute Shollabarger and his sisters have gone for a visit at Lake Bluff.

Frank Prestley, of Kankakee, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Heilman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Abbott have returned from a visit to Chicago.

E. W. Heilman and daughter have returned from a visit at Kankakee.

Miss Montie Bridges, of Bement, is the guest of the family of Harry Fisk.

William Catherwood, of Macon, is here to see the races. He will stay all week.

Reuben Brownlie left yesterday for Power Hill, where his father is very sick.

Miss Josie Neinkert returned yesterday to her home at Boddy, after a visit in Decatur.

Misses Hattie and Jessie Brown have returned from a visit of some weeks at Rich Hill, Mo.

Mrs. Henry Traubiger and children will join Mr. Traubiger at Spokane Falls in a few days.

B. I. Sterrett and family expect to leave in a few days for Lewisburg, Pa., to be gone a month.

Will Timmony has returned from a two weeks vacation, most of which was spent in Chicago.

W. C. Smith went out yesterday as traveling agent for C. E. Akers, the dealer in pictures and frames.

Mrs. Thomas Callahan, of Alton, Ill., is visiting at the residence of A. F. Rogers on East Eldorado street.

Jairy Hays has returned to Peoria after a visit at home here. He is employed with the Royal Electric company.

James Veale left last night for Milwaukee to attend the convention of the National Custom Cutters' association.

Dr. John R. Trotter and wife of Morrisonville, are in the city the guests of Dr. M. H. Farmer, on North Main street.

Mrs. Eliza Terrill and two grand daughters of Clinton, are visiting Mrs. M. P. Hibbardson at 650 West Wood street.

Miss Add Higman and Miss Lucy Clow, of Clow, have been visiting for a few days at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. S. P. Higman.

Rev. S. F. Gibb will leave this morning for Dubuque, Ia., where he intends to visit his daughter, Mrs. T. G. Farwell, and her family for two weeks.

Dr. L. P. Walbridge left yesterday for St. Louis. From there will take a trip along the lakes of the north, returning to Decatur about August 1.

Rev. T. L. Coulter, formerly pastor of the First Methodist church here, was in the city yesterday on his way to Clinton. He is now pastor of a Methodist church at St. Paul.

Miss Mamie Mispaugh, who has been visiting here for several weeks, left last night for her home at Prairie du Chien, accompanied by Miss Anna Mispaugh of Decatur.

Mrs. P. H. Gales, accompanied by her child, went to Tennessee some time ago for a visit. Ward was received yesterday to the child was very sick and the mother had started home with it.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bell, and Will, Hugh, Chen and Dan Housum and Percy Ewing and Fred Stoner, left yesterday morning for Custer Park, where they will camp out for several weeks.

Among visitors yesterday to Decatur were Phillip Bay, of Cushman; John Higginbotham, Sullivan; Jesse Marine, LeRoy; Dr. E. D. Carr, Argenta; H. C. Montgomery, Macon; M. O. Curry and wife, Bement.

Mont Penniwell, who has been traveling with an Uncle Tom's Cabin company, arrived here yesterday. He will visit here a few days and leave Saturday to go out with the Golden Dramatic company. Harry Hoping will spend a day or two in Decatur before joining the same organization.

FOALS OF 1888—TROT.

Only four of the 19 horses entered for this race made their appearance in answer to the sound of the starter's gun. They were Blanca, Major, Free and Nutplek.

First Heat—Major drew the pole and the horses were set off on the third trial, Free on the outside. The little filly from Prospect Hill Farm forged to the front and took the pole in the first 300 yards.

Nutplek broke badly on the first half-mile and very soon managed to get himself hopelessly in the rear.

Free continued her lead throughout the mile and won the heat in what appeared to be the most hollow style.

Second Heat—Free at once took the lead, and the race began to look like a pudding for her. At the home stretch she had a clear lead of three lengths. Horse broke badly and Major passed her, winning the heat by two lengths. The driver of Free complained that the man behind Major used all means to frighten the little filly into a break. The judges did not see the performance, neither did the scout in that

OFF THEY GO.

SOME FINE RACES MARK THE
OPENING DAY.

The Close Contest Make the Events of
Great Interest—A Good Crowd Present.
The Heats Described—One Race Not
Finished on Account of Darkness—To
Day—The Notes.

It is now certain that the Decatur summer race meeting will be a great success in point of attendance as well as in quality of races. Enough has been said heretofore to inform all our readers that the races of this week are sure to be the best ever seen in this part of the state. It only remained to be seen how the people would turn out to patronize a good thing. People are all right. They turned out yesterday in good numbers for the first day of the meeting. In spite of the heavy rain of Monday night and the threatening weather of Tuesday morning there were more than 3000 people on the grounds when the races were called.

Second Heat—The judges allowed Blanca to be drawn because he had cast a shoe and cut a leg. While the horses were scoring Whablebone also determined to try it barefooted, and this necessitated another wait while the blacksmith got in his work.

At last they were got off, and Moundace and Red Cloud trotted neck and neck for the first half mile. It was a beautiful race, but was soon captured by Moundace with a length to spare.

Third Heat—This was another tight race between Moundace and Red Cloud for the first half mile. Red Cloud grew tired of the pace and Nellie McGregor came up and measured her speed right alongside Moundace for the last half. The gelding won the heat by a few feet; and low, another mud horse was born.

Summary.

Ringold 1 1 1

Red Cloud, Tom Crowley 2 2 3

N. McGregor, McGregor Chief 3 3 2

Lady K. 4 4 5

Ellington, Ellington Boy 4 4 5

Red Cloud, Dan Park's Abdallah 5 5 5

Black, Walter Tania 7 dt.

Whablebone, Stranger 8 8 dis

Time—2:53, 2:51 1/4, 2:40 1/2.

The next race was the 2:35 class—trotting. Eight horses started in this race.

First Heat—The gray stallion, Ellington, had the race until he struck the home stretch where he broke and had to give place to Monroe, who trotted the mile without a skip.

Second Heat—The judges allowed Blanca to be drawn because he had cast a shoe and cut a leg. While the horses were scoring Whablebone also determined to try it barefooted, and this necessitated another wait while the blacksmith got in his work.

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Ellington, Ellington Boy 4 4 5

Red Cloud, Dan Park's Abdallah 5 5 5

Black, Walter Tania 7 dt.

Whablebone, Stranger 8 8 dis

Time—2:39 1/4, 2:36 1/4, 2:34 1/2.

The next race of the program was the 2:24 class—trotting. Eight horses started in this race and it made the best race of the day. The race was not finished when darkness came and so it was postponed until to-day. Those who go out this afternoon will have a chance to see that bunch of horses; and they may see the finish of a race that has already been fought hard, and the final result of which perhaps no man on the grounds can now tell.

First Heat—The eight horses started in a bunch and trotted the way throughout the first half. At the half mile Marilia was first in the lead, and she opened the gap a little wider on the second half, coming across the line as if she would be a sure and tolerably easy winner.

Second Heat—The horses changed places continually throughout this heat, and coming into the home stretch there were five of them in a bunch. Here it was anybody's race. Billy McGregor showed under the wire first, but was set back to third for running. The heat was given to Reality.

Third Heat—The horses were sent away at the first trial. Reality showed first at the half, but had no time to get proud over the fact on account of the pressing she was getting from Marilia. This time again there were five horses together when the stretch was entered. They came down as if they wanted blood, and there wasn't enough to go around. McGregor on the outside was first to salute the judges, followed by Reality not more than three feet behind, and next to the pole. It was the kind of a finish to bring the crowd to its feet.

Fourth Heat—The horses got away to the best start of the day, McGregor and Reality. At the end of the half mile McGregor and Reality were trotting as if they made a team. In the stretch McGregor managed to pull away, and then Walter E. began a successful fight for second place in the heat.

Fifth Attempt—This was no heat; so the judges declared at its close. However it was the wickedest piece of racing of the day. It was thought McGregor was first under the wire by not over a foot, and crowded so hard that he had to leave his feet. The judges were not sure that they could say which horse was really in front. At the half mile was in front, but McGregor was fighting her for his life. He got the lead again somewhere on the quarter stretch, and held it at least until he got within 10 feet of the wire. He probably went under first, but it was too dark to judge such a finish accurately, and the drivers made all kinds of charges of foul play against each other. There was nothing to do but declare it no heat. The race will be finished to-day, and now Marilia may come in and win it. The time of the heats trotted was: 2:24 1/4, 2:27, 2:29 1/2, 2:30.

Eight horses started in the 3:45 class—pace. Jim Clinker drew the pole and held it throughout the first heat, although closely followed.

Second Heat—Jim Clinker led easily at the half and H. H. P. was badly pocketed. Clinker was first home, H. H. P. going to sixth place.

Third Heat—Jim Clinker led from start to finish and won the heat and race without the suspicion of a break.

Summary:

Jim Clinker, Clinker 1 1 1

Easter Girl 4 2 2

H. H. P. 4 3 4

Joe Egbert 7 3 3

W. Wilton, Wilton 3 5 8

A. Wilkes, Tennessee Wilkes 5 4 5

Fred F. Bald Hornet 6 8 7

John Bone 8 7 6

It was noteworthy that the races yesterday held the ladies as well as the men until after 7 o'clock; and although it was nearly 8 o'clock when the last trial was made in the 2:24 the greater part of the day's crowd was still on